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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000 2005

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MEMORANDUM: STATE/OCR

SUBJECT : KICHMAKE, Adolf

21 July 60

1. Reference is made to the request of Mr. Radford, dated 21 June 1960. The following is a summary of information concerning the subject of your request.

2. A Department of the Army report dated 5 March 1947, from the Counter Intelligence Corps, Salzburg, stated the following:

a. Subject was born 28 1907 in Sollingen, in Westphalia, Germany, and was raised in Linz, Upper Austria. Subject joined the Nazi Party in Austria in 1931, and the SS in 1932; in 1934 he fled to Germany, joined the Austrian SS, was stationed in the SS Camp of the Legion in Dachau, and shortly thereafter was assigned to the SD in Berlin.

b. In 1934, Subject began studying classical languages, and acquired proficiency in Hebrew (and Yiddish). In 1936, upon the suggestion of Leopold von MILDENSTEIN, a leading figure in Abteilung IV B 4 (Jewish Affairs Section) of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA--Security Service Headquarters), Subject applied for assignment with that Section. Gestapo and SD Chief Reinhard HEYDRICH sent Subject and Herbert HAGEN, Chief of the Abteilung IV B 4 to Palestine on an "information trip." In September 1937, Subject and HAGEN left Berlin for Haifa, Palestine, via Rumania, Greece, and Turkey; although they had tourist visas and planned to remain in Palestine for two weeks, during which time they intended to visit the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, the British authorities allowed them to stay only two days; they visited Tel-Aviv and Haifa, and then departed for Egypt, where they met a group of Arab journalists and a representative of the Mufti.

c. After his return to Germany, Subject, in order to impress Viennese Jews, continually flaunted his knowledge of Jewish affairs, and claimed to be from a German family of a Templar Sect in Sarona, near Tel-Aviv.

d. In the spring of 1938, Subject went to Vienna with the Einsatzkommando (Action Unit) of the SS and the SD; there he became Referent (Expert) for Jewish Affairs. On Subject's suggestion, HEYDRICH ordered the establishment of the Zentralstelle (Hq.) fuer die Juedische Auswanderung. HEYDRICH ordered Subject to Prague in March 1939 to set up the Zentralstelle fuer die Regelung der Judenfrage in Boehmen und Maehren, (Hq. for the Regulating of the Jewish Question in Bohemia and Moravia). When Subject left Vienna

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for Prague, he was replaced by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Rolf GUNTHER, whose brother, Hans GUNTHER, became Subject's Prague deputy.

e. Later in 1939, Subject was appointed Chief of the Abteilung IV B 4 by REYDICH, and promoted to SS-Sturmbannfuehrer. Subject became one of the closest and most devoted co-workers of SS-Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich MUELLER, who was then Chief of the Gestapo. Among the special actions executed on Subject's order at that time, was the evacuation of the Jews from Posen and West Prussia to Poland.

f. In the summer of 1940, Subject submitted a memo to Heinrich HIMMLER which called for the deportation of all European Jews to Madagascar. The idea was approved by HIMMLER and Adolf HITLER, and under the nominal leadership of Herman GOERING a central organization for the implementation of the plan was created; REYDICH was placed in charge, and the practical execution of the plan was placed in Subject's hands. The plan was in effect until 1941, when the deportation of Jews to Poland began. In 1942, the systematic mass murders in the Polish extermination camps were begun; also that year, Subject was promoted to SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer.

g. During 1942, Subject was in close contact with Odilo GLOBOCNIK, the former Austrian Gauleiter and Chief of the SS and the police in Lublin, and with the Auschwitz concentration camp commander, Rudolf HOESS.

h. In 1943, MUELLER named Subject Section Chief of the Berlin Gestapo.

i. In 1944, the following offices were under Subject's control:

(1) Abteilung IV B 4, of which the Prague Referat (Department) was responsible for depriving the deported Jews of their citizenship and for confiscating their property;

(2) Kommando 1005, which was active in Poland and Russia;

(3) Hq. for the Solution for the Jewish Question in Bohemia and Moravia, in Prague, which administered the Alteredghetto (Old Peoples' Ghetto) Theresienstadt;

(4) Spezialkommando Ungarn, which was activated in March 1944 and dissolved after the Hungarian Jewry had been deported in October 1944 (while part of this outfit was transferred back to Vienna to supervise the 12,000 Hungarian Jews who were there as slave laborers, Subject remained in Budapest until 24 December 1944).

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j. Subject married Vera LIEBL, a Czech national from the Budweis area, in 1936; they had three children, Klaus, Adolf, and Dieter. Mrs. KICSMANN, who was allegedly divorced from Subject, stated that Subject had visited her in Altaussee, Bezirk Gmunden, Land Oberoesterreich in April 1945, and that he intended to return to Prague in November of that year. According to Mrs. KICSMANN, Subject had been hiding in the mountains near Altaussee as late as November 1945, at which time he escaped to Palestine, disguised as a Jew. Subject allegedly worked with personalities of the Grand Mufti group in Jerusalem; Subject was also rumored to have been in Egypt under the protection of King Farouk.

k. In the event of a German collapse, Subject planned to form a group of partisans composed of his followers and members of his office. Subject's plans were predicated upon the outbreak of war between Soviet Russia and her western allies; he intended to await such a war in the mountains and caves in the areas of Muehlviertel, Niederoesterreich, and the Tennengebirge, Land Salzburg.

l. In May 1945, Subject had been in Alt-Aussee, Oberoesterreich, had procured false documents for his family, and had planned to visit his parents in Linz.

3. A Department of the Army report dated 3 December 1952 indicated that a Heinz KICSMANN, believed identifiable with Subject, had been in Egypt since 1948, and had reportedly lectured to the Egyptian Army at Abbassia; he was listed among the German advisors to the Egyptian Armed Forces.

4. A report dated July 1953 indicated that Subject was reportedly in the Near East, and had travelled from Baghdad to Damascus with the Grand Mufti.

5. An unevaluated report dated 6 January 1954 indicated that Karl Heinz KICSMANN had escaped from a United States Prisoner of War Camp in Italy, and had arrived in Syria some time between 1947 and 1948 with a Syrian laissez-passer acquired in Rome; he purported to be a political advisor to the Syrian Government, but disassociated himself from the German military advisors there; he allegedly contacted the Grand Mufti in Egypt in 1951, but was not permitted to remain in that country.

6. A report dated 19 March 1958 indicated that Subject reportedly had been living in Argentina under the alias of CLEMENS since 1952, but at the time of this information was living in Jerusalem.

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RM/CS: JWS/pas/era
Based on: SSI-47139
Department of Army report, 5 March 1947, 430th CIC Det., Salzburg.

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